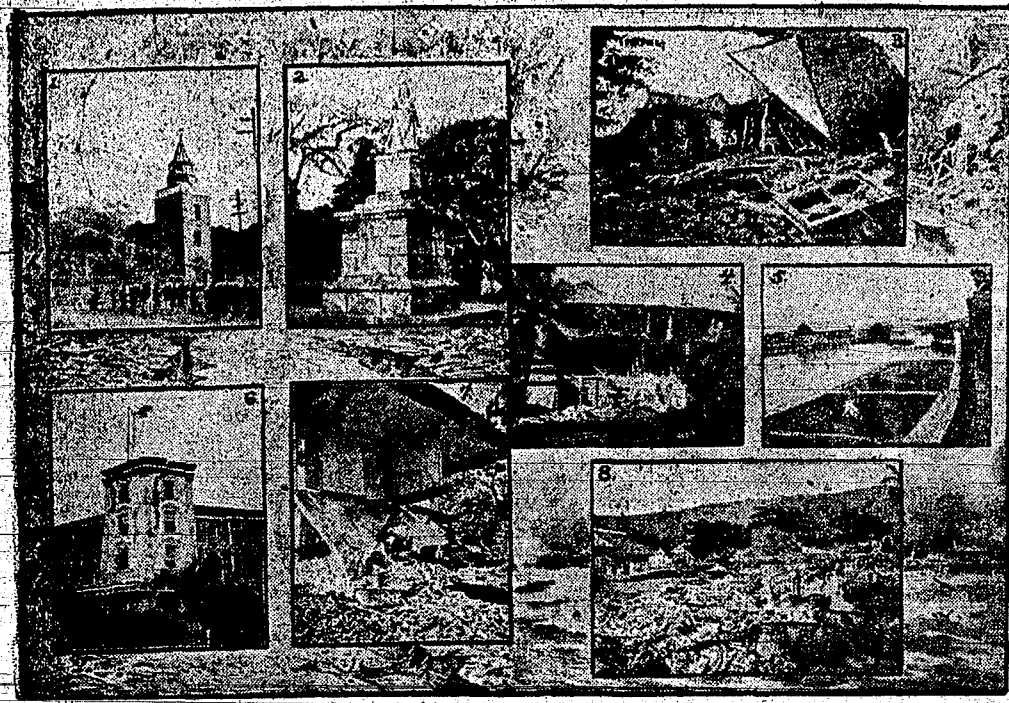


HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE.



1. Ruins of Kingston's most cherished relic, the parish church, where Admiral Benbow is buried. 2. Twisted but not overturned, the curious plight of Queen Victoria's statue. 3. The ruins of the Woodbine, the house of Mr. Delaney, whose wife was killed. 4. Myrtle Bank Hotel after the earthquake, compared by Lord Dudley to a shattered doll's house. 5. A lighter conveying the dying. 6. The wreck of the central tower at Constant Spring Hotel. 7. Ruins of Mr. Grinan's house, where one person was killed. 8. Ruins of the Military Hospital, where forty British soldiers perished.

The Parish Church of Kingston, which dated from the late seventeenth century, was the colonists' most cherished antiquity. The main part of the building was original, but the side aisles were of later date. It was first reported that the statue of Queen Victoria had been turned completely round, but the photograph shows that this was not so. It was twisted to an angle of about 45 degrees from its original position and was shaken to the edge of the pedestal, but not thrown down. The Myrtle Bank Hotel, which was the colonists' most cherished antiquity, was shaken down, leaving the rooms open to view. At the hotel Sir Alfred Jones and his party had lunched just before the catastrophe. After the shock, fire broke out at the military hospital, and forty British soldiers of the West India Regiment lost their lives.

An Irish Idyll

"I don't seem to have an idea left in my head," Molly O'Moore said, and I usually called Molly. Bob Dugdale thought it the sweetest name he had heard. After all, there is something in a name. "Confound it," he echoed, "oh, no, I don't think so. We had better begin our roles at once—hadn't we? You must have experience, of course, and I will teach you!"

He proved so apt an exponent that Molly O'Moore went to bed that night and dreamt that her prince was come, and nothing else in the whole wide world mattered.

And all through the exquisite summer weeks that followed Dugdale lingered in the little Irish fishing village, whether he had gone for salmon fishing, playing his part to perfection, and losing his heart to her, or whether he was the lovely young daughter of the house, who was so apt an exponent that Molly O'Moore went to bed that night and dreamt that her prince was come, and nothing else in the whole wide world mattered.

But the day came at last when the idyll was brought to an abrupt termination. Dugdale received letters from his solicitors which necessitated his immediate presence in England; and he communicated the fact of his impending early departure to Molly as they sat together on the ruins of the old castle, at whose foot the sea of the Atlantic swept in broad rushes in the summer sunshine.

Just for a second the girl's cheek blanched, but she pulled herself together again with all the inborn pride of her race. Sorry that he was going away, was she? Had she expected him to stay forever? Don't the swallows flee before the winter weather? Are the roses always in bloom?

But in that moment she realized what his coming and his going meant to her. She knew that what had begun in play had ripened into earnest. She loved. Not for an hour, or a day, or a week, or even a year—but for her lifetime, and beyond that into an endless eternity.

The man at her side was selfish enough to want to hear it from her lips, though he knew that it was futile. "Molly," he cried, "possessing yourself of my hand, 'Is it possible you are sorry that you will miss me when I am gone?'"

"Was it? Is it all make-believe on your part?" he broke in. "Oh, Molly, Molly!"

He stretched out his hands, big and brown, and they closed over her slim fingers.

Then he bent a little nearer, intoxicated at the sight of the soft, sweet color sweeping her pure cheeks. He was close to her, very close, his heart almost beating against hers, when suddenly, sharply, he drew back.

"Forgive me, Molly," he cried, "I am not—forgive me! I am not—free—free!"

Without a backward look he rose and strode away, and Molly sat long till the sun set into the sea, its rays colors mingling with the blue waters. She loved—ah! how she loved him. How to her broken heart!

"First prize, Miss Molly O'Moore, Daddy!" The slim figure, grown a little slimmer during the past three months, knelt by the old year's chair. "Daddy, I've won fifty pounds! Aren't you glad, mavourneen?"

Only the sound of her own voice broke the deadly stillness of the poorly furnished room.

Molly drew back from the figure bowed over the writing-table with a cry of fear. Her cheeks grew pale. What was the matter?

"Daddy—oh, daddy! I have just heard," she cried. "Rejoice with me, daddy! I'm longing to buy you all the things that you love—the books and the coat, and oh, you know you ought to rejoice for you have won with me, too!"

Suddenly she bent down and touched his shoulder. Then with an exceeding bitter cry, which echoed the faithful Ruddy in the kitchen, she sank on to her knees.

Patrick O'Moore had gone where the writing of many books and much study have an end.

Molly O'Moore looked up the stairs of her life, and went to London as governess to a family of ignorant, noisy children who nearly killed her between them.

But it seemed there was one person they stood in awe of—an uncle, whose name she never heard without a start. "Uncle Bob!" It brought back many unpleasant memories of a summer long since dead, though by no means forgotten.

That other Bob—Sir Robert Dugdale. She had never seen him, though she had read of his approaching marriage some weeks after his departure from Ireland to a lady of title—a cousin. This same party informed her that it was a family arrangement, which would be the means of uniting two estates as well as two hearts. And she had understood why her love dream had ended so disastrously; and why her lover had branded himself as worse than a cat!

And she set herself to forget him as much as it was possible for her, and he forgave him long ago. Love knows no limit to its forgiveness; it is not of the earth—it is from heaven above.

But forgetfulness is another matter altogether. One's memory is apt to be so long so dreadfully hard to kill. "Uncle Bob is coming to-day," one of her charges announced one afternoon in late December, as they sat at tea in the schoolroom at the top of the house. "He's been over in Ireland, and he comes back to-night!"

Molly poured out the tea with a steady hand.

"I am glad for your sakes he is coming," she said, "but you are all so fond of him."

"Oh, he comes here late and late, really," they told her, "but just lately he has been awfully down on his luck, mother says, and so he's kept away. He is very fond of coming up to this house, which he says is the nicest in the house."

But Molly, thinking of other things, did not attend, and the children dropped the subject.

She was sitting alone in the schoolroom after a o'clock tea, when a man's tread sounded on the stairs outside, and the door was flung open.

"Molly," cried a well-known voice, "at last, my darling!"

"Don't," she implored. "Please—please, so away!"

"Go away?" he echoed, striding across the room, and standing in front of her, tall and commanding, and twice as handsome as ever her memory had pictured him. "What nonsense! At least, I will go away if you like, but I mean to take you with me, if you will go, Molly—Molly!"

Molly pushed him from her with all her might.

"Do you forget?" she said, imperiously. "Do you forget Lady Clementine?"

"Lady Clementine, blessing on her heart, ran away with her groom a month before we were to have been married, and I have searched for you ever since, little dreaming I should find you here. Molly, before you ask me another question, answer me. Tell me, will you marry me? Will you love me, and be engaged to me in earnest this time, darling? You owe me that fifty pounds, but I'll take your heart instead. May I, darling?"

Molly looked up, her smiles fighting with her tears.

"You took that—long ago," she said, shyly.

And then there he gathered her into his arms, and the schoolroom became an Elysium.

People when they heard the news said that it was the end of a charming Irish idyll, but the two people who were most concerned in the affair declared that it is only just the beginning!—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Bachelor Maid.

One day I asked a Bachelor Maid: "What is the reason you won't wed?" "I wish to live a freer life, and fight for woman's rights," she said.

But soon I learned that she had wed, "Your fight for rights is over," I said. "To change one's mind is a woman's right. And so I've gained my point," she cried. —Princeton Tiger.

Political Comment

Passing of the Pacificator.

What will the Senate do for a long-term or Gordon knots now that Wisconsin's senior member of that body has stepped down? Spooner has patched up as many compromises as Clay ever did. Whenever there has been a tangle in his chamber on any big measure Spooner has been called in to straighten it out. In the tumultuous politics of the past few years the Wisconsin statesman was a handy man to have in the national law-making body. Nobody else could have fixed up the traces which enabled the Porto Rico and several of the Philippine bills to get on the statute book. On the Panama canal question Congress was tied in a harder knot than it was tied on the Missouri admission issue three-quarters of a century ago. Spooner stepped in in the later case just as Clay did in the earlier one, and the problem was solved.

Seldom does a distinguished Senator in the prime of life voluntarily step out of that chamber. The latest man of national note previous to Spooner to do this was Edmunds of Vermont, who is still alive, and who could have been in the Senate yet if he had wanted to remain. Edmunds, too, was something of a compromiser. He reconciled the very old partisans on the polygamy issue of long ago, and got his measures on the statute book. Late the Wisconsin man, he was a great lawyer, and was something of an orator. Like him, also, he was personally popular on both sides of the chamber, and also popular with the presidents of his own party.

The Senate has many hard fighters left. It has Foraker, Hale, Beveridge, Lodge, and a few others on the Republican side, who can be relied on to give and take hard knocks for their party. Tillman and Morgan, on the Democratic side, are of the same order. Foraker and Tillman have something of the old Donnybrook disregard for causes and consequences in their scraps, but they are useful men in the Senate, now that Spooner has passed out. We know that the majority of the Wisconsin men in establishing amities and in reconciling the irreconcilable. In the recesses of the future in the Senate the Wisconsin pacemaker will be missed by his old colleagues and by the country.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Punishing the Farmer.

We have already noted that the value of our farm crops, which was considerably less than \$3,000,000,000 ten years ago, increased to about \$7,000,000,000 in 1906. We now have the latest estimate of the value of farm animals. On Jan. 1, 1897, the value of all our farm animals was \$1,655,414,612. On Jan. 1, 1907, the value was:

Horses \$1,846,578,000; mules \$128,064,000; milch cows \$645,497,000; other cattle \$881,775,000; sheep \$204,210,000; swine \$417,791,000; total \$4,423,915,000.

An increase of \$2,768,500,000 since Jan. 1, 1906, and an increase of \$2,768,500,000, or the per cent, in ten years under the operation of the Dingley tariff.

Our advance in manufacturing has been marvellous, but it does not equal the increased rewards in values and prices that have come to our farmers. Free traders and revisionists continue to call our farmers the "victims" of protection. "Well, may our farmers say, however, that this compensation gives us more and more of it."—American Economist.

Never Knew the Difference.

If the tariff is reduced and foreign competition allowed to enter it means that the foreign producer will to some extent at least replace the home product, and to that extent the American laborer will be injured, since the foreign workman would get the labor, whereas the American had the job before. The man who wants to reduce the tariff for the purpose of "hunting" the trusts is about as foolish as the fishman on the street car who said, "Faith, and I played a good joke on the conductor. I gave him a nickel and kept the transfer and he never knew the difference."—Topeka Herald.

Let Well Enough Alone.

It should be borne in mind that much may be said for the policy of letting well enough alone, which revisionists deplacably denigrate the "stand-pa" policy. A good time to revise the tariff is when the commercial and industrial needs of the country call for it; and a good time to leave off all such tinkering is when the country is riding on the crest of prosperity's wave and comparatively few practical men of business have any complaint to make. —Denver Republican.

Perfectly Satisfactory.

He had just proposed and she had lost no time in accepting. "Darling," he said, "you have made me the happiest man in the world." "I'm glad of it, dearest," she replied, "but I don't want to be married on a long time yet!"

"Oh, that's all right," he rejoined. "The longer we remain unmarried the longer I'll continue to be the happiest man in the world."

Low Down Trick.

Stella—Of all the miserable, selfish, despicable men I ever met young Huggins heads the list.

Maude—Why, dear, what has he done?

Stella—What has he done? Last week he proposed to me and I handed him the frigid mitt and instead of making an attempt at suicide, as I supposed he would do, his engagement to my hated rival is announced.

Down at Bacon Ridge.

Hiram Hardapple—Old Josh Wheatley killed his red cow yesterday and found a peck of nails and railroad spikes in her stomach.

Zeko Crossby—Do tell! Josh always was lucky. Now he'll have beef and iron for a spring medicine without getting it at the drug store.

FARMER'S LARGE SHARE

Remarkable Rise in Value of Agricultural Products.

Believers in the policy of protection have long had to combat the absurd but obstinate assumption that the farmers of the country are benefited in a purely consequential way by the imposition of tariffs on foreign manufactures and produce. It is singular that even to this day, in the face of such conclusive proof to the contrary, there should be found those ready to take the affirmative side of this free trade proposition, made ridiculous as it has been by the history of our own times. True, less is heard of it than in former years, but so long as prejudice and ignorance endure its abandonment may not be looked for.

The Department of Agriculture has recently thrown some light on the level of prices obtaining under a tariff designed "for revenue only" and a genuinely protective tariff. For the purpose of making a comparison which will be valuable for illustrative purposes, the "Capital" takes the figures just issued by the department and puts them side by side with the "Orange Juice Farmer" five stock census of a decade ago. The results are startling. For instance:

Jan. 1, 1897 (under the Wilson-Gorman Democratic tariff) the average value of horses in the United States was \$33.75 per head. Today, the Department of Agriculture is rightly informed that the average value of the Dingley tariff the American horse has more than doubled in value. Isn't this worth something in the farmer, especially when it is considered that there are nearly 20,000,000 horses in the country, worth almost two billion of dollars?

Secretary Wilson's boys say that the value of the American milch cow has increased during the past ten or twelve years 50 per cent. The average heifer sold for \$21 and \$22 a head under our last tariff tinkering experiment. Now the average price is \$31 per head, and the milch cows of the country are worth a hundred millions of dollars more than those we had during low tariff times. Does this increase mean anything to the farmer, or is it a purely uneventful supposition?

Again in January, 1897, in the very heyday of Wilson-Gormanian sheep were going begging at \$1.00 a head. Now, under a protective tariff which "does not benefit the farmer," the average price of sheep is \$3.84. At least that is what the Agricultural Department says. If anybody wants to quarrel with the figures as indicative of too great prosperity for the farmers who are being unmercifully robbed by the tariff, let him go to headquarters.

The contrast in the price of hogs for 1897 and 1907 makes mighty interesting reading for the tariff student. On Jan. 1, 1897, the average hogger sold for \$4.13. Secretary Wilson says that the average price on the last of January was \$7.02 and it is higher today than it was a month and a half ago. In the past ten years the American hog has almost doubled in value. The increase has come under protection, and as a direct result of protection. It means millions to the farmer. It means college educations, pianos and furnaces and two-seated surreys and gasoline engines and electric lights and hot and cold water for bathrooms—every convenience and comfort and luxury for the farmer and his family. All of this under the Dingley law, which operates to enrich the few and makes the farmer pay tribute to the monopolist. Bah!

The farmer who keeps his milk and butter checks and his hog and steer receipts is not fooled. A ten-year memory is a good thing to have about the place, too.—Des Moines Capital.

Big High-Pressure Pump.

The highest high-pressure pump in the world is installed in the Dry Diggings place of fields of southern Oregon on the Rogue river and is used to operate a battery of hydraulic motors in the mines. This pump is one of the largest pieces of mining machinery ever manufactured and could never have been installed but for the fact that it was dumped directly from the cars to the foundation prepared for it at the mines.

The pump was built in San Francisco and was one of the last big jobs done by the company before the earthquake and fire. The pump is of the five-step centrifugal type and it weighs, aside from bearings and gears, just 70,000 pounds. Other pumps have been built that lift as great a volume of water as does this one, but they do not deliver it under such enormous pressure. This pump is tested to withstand a maximum pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch.

Its capacity is 13,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, or 9,000 gallons a minute. This enormous volume is delivered through a half-mile of pipe, the pipe being of steel, twenty-two inches in diameter. The water is lifted to a height of 100 feet and forced through two four-inch nozzles, hurling streams a distance of 500 feet. These powerful streams are played upon the mountain walls to tear down the gold-bearing gravel.—Technic World.

Squealed Again.

"Mrs. Peck, I have stood your bullying just as long as I propose to do so. I shall proceed to give you a piece of my mind."

"A piece of your mind, Henry Peck? A piece of your mind? Talk about two bites of a cherry!"—Chicago News.

Considerate.

Young Husband—Don't you think, darling, that my smoke is likely to spoil the curtains?

Young Wife—You are the best and most considerate husband that ever lived, dear. Of course it would.

Young Husband—Well, then, you had better take them down.

One Kind.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is a railroad director?

Pa—A signboard at a crossing that directs the public to "Stop! Look! Listen!" my son.

Sunday School

LESSON FOR MARCH 23.

Woes of Drunkenness.—Isa. 28:7-13. Golden Text.—Yea and new wine take away the heart.—Isaiah 4:11.

Politics were at fever heat in the time of Isaiah. The Kingdom of Israel was suffering invasion and the Kingdom of Judah was seriously threatened. Under these circumstances the Jews schemed, and plotted, to escape the grasp of the Syrian nation to the North. Their chief dependence was upon an alliance with Egypt.

Isaiah warned them in God's name against this alliance. And he told the people that their great danger lay not without but within themselves. As a nation they were not worthy to live. If only they would fear God and trust in God for aid, all would be well. "The drunkards of Ephraim" were already suffering for their debauchery and the drunkards of Judah would surely not escape if they did not turn from their evil ways.

Isaiah's message was not at all popular. The Jews did not believe in such a God as he taught. They did not wish to believe. They thought that the great danger that menaced them was the power of Assyria. They were very much afraid of the foreign invader, they were very little afraid of the corruption that was eating out the heart of their nation.

So it is always. People and nations dream what they want to dream. And what they dream they do. And what they do they get. They thought that the great danger that menaced them was the power of Assyria. They were very much afraid of the foreign invader, they were very little afraid of the corruption that was eating out the heart of their nation.

There never was a nation given up to drunkenness and other forms of debauchery that continued to stand. No place for such a nation upon the earth, and refuses them to make place for people who will obey the laws of our physical nature. Or else, He puts the moral nation in subjection to the more moral. He destroyed the Amorites, the Canaanites, the Hittites, etc., to make room for the Children of Israel. And when the families became rotten, they also were removed. In the same manner all the corrupting nations of old passed away in turn after prosperity had bred luxury and luxury vice.

And what woes accompany the breaking up of a great nation? What awful miseries, for instance, were attendant upon the falling of the great towers of Assyria and the fall of the great cities of the East? And what a terrible condition prevailed during the break-up of the Roman Empire.

The nations that stand today, do so because on the whole they are temperate. But within them there is intemperance that must be put away because it is a source of corruption and decay in the body politic. This is being realized to some extent, and a sentiment in favor of casting out the evil thing is constantly growing.

Every man owes a duty to himself, a duty to his neighbors and a duty to the community in which he lives. These duties are all springing from the duty which we owe to God as our Creator and preserver.

It is every man's duty to himself to keep his body and mind in the best possible condition that he may be fitted to do the best work of which he is capable.

It is every man's duty to his neighbors to set an example which will be helpful to his neighbors. We are all great influences in the world, and our influence should be for good and not for evil.

And it is every man's duty to the community in which he lives to do what he can toward the promotion of its best interests. If it is demonstrated that a particular institution or custom is detrimental to the moral or material well-being of the community as a whole it is clearly the duty of every right-thinking person to seek the abolition of that institution or custom.

In our own land, while we see that drink is causing vast damage, we see that the great bulk of the people are temperate. And we are apt to rest in that thought with a feeling of security. It seems as though in the natural course of events all good people must soon join the temperance ranks. But reforms do not come of themselves. Our fathers do fight hard to win for us the heritage of temperance that has come to us; and we owe it to our children to continue the fight that we may not only preserve what has been gained, but gain still more.

When we understand something of what evils are brought upon our people by intoxicating drinks when we are aroused to the extent of the injury which the country at large suffers from the drinking customs of so many of the people, then we shall understand better the nature of the conflict which must be waged for the country's salvation.

There is the tremendous influence of the saloon in politics for instance, an influence which is always allied with the forces which work for corruption. Liquor dealers are a mighty force in the politics of our big cities, and while they may and do belong to different political parties they always work together, like the silver-smiths of Ephesus in Paul's time, when the interests of their "soul-destroying trade" are at stake.

If the society in which we happen to live is for the most part temperate, that does not free us from responsibility. We are our brothers' keepers and we are bound to do what we can for the deliverance of the poor women and men who suffer so much, directly or indirectly from the effects of alcohol.

She Could Tell.

The celebrated palinist grazed thoughtfully on the palm of the strange gentleman.

"I can see," she said, solemnly, "that you are a suburbanite."

"How in the world can you tell that?" asked the stranger.

"By the corns."

"Yes. You have been using the snow shovel so much you have corns in your palms."

His Modest Request.

Judge—The jury having found you guilty it is my painful duty to sentence you to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Prisoner—Excuse me, your honor, but won't you oblige me by making it a life sentence instead?

Judge (astonished)—Why do you prefer a life sentence?

Prisoner—Well, my physician says I'll probably not live more than a year and if I don't it will save me nine years, see?

SCIATIC TORTURE

A Locomotive Engineer Tells How He Was Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Pain that seems almost unbearable is a characteristic of sciatic rheumatism. In some cases the pain is knife-like, sharp or shooting; in others it is dull and aching. Sciatica is stubborn in resisting treatment and the patient frequently suffers for years. This was the case with Mr. Herbert B. Spaulding, a locomotive engineer on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway, whose home is at Longview, Texas.

"While running an engine some years ago," he says, "I fell off and hurt my knee and spine and I have always considered this the worst case of my illness. The sciatica took hold of my head. The pain was the worst I ever suffered in my life and my leg and back were twisted out of shape. I was under a physician's care for several months and for six months could not get out of bed. I also went to Hot Springs, but came back in a worse condition than when I went."

"It was when I was down in bed that I heard of the case of a Mr. Allison, a much older man than myself, who had been cured of sciatica by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking the pills and soon was able to get out of bed. When I had taken six boxes I was able to work about the house and yard. I kept right on with the pills until I was cured and I have never had any return of the trouble. I have been running an engine ever since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

His Limitations.

Capt. Kidd, who had been swearing at his crew, was apologizing to his passenger, an aristocratic gentleman whom he had captured on the high seas and was holding for ransom.

"I know I am a bit awkward," he said, "I can only swear like a pirate. I can't swear like a Chicago teamster."

Collision—Not Collision.

The Judge—in this divorce suit there seems to be some collision between the man and his wife.

"The Wife—Collision? No. It's been collision ever since the ceremony!" —Pittsburg Gazette Times.

How Knew This.

A well-known specialist is authority that kidney and bladder troubles of all kinds are in nearly every instance readily relieved by taking a few doses of the following simple home-made mixture:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Sarsaparilla, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

The dose is a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime. These ingredients can be obtained at any good pharmacy, and are mixed by shaking well in a bottle. Victims of kidney, bladder and urinary diseases of any kind should not hesitate to make this prescription up and try it. It comes highly recommended, and doesn't cost much to prepare.

Stood the Test.

"Alcock's" Plasters have successfully stood the test of sixty years. By the quality of their virtues have never been equalled by the unassuming ingredients which have sought to trade upon the reputation of Alcock's by making plaster with inferior ingredients and claiming them to be "just as good as Alcock's."

Alcock's plasters stand to-day indorsed by not only the highest medical authorities, but by the millions of gratified patients who have proved their efficacy as a household remedy.

A Rare Old Bird.

Among the interesting assets which Moran has to its credit is a goose which has reached the mature age of 11 years. This oldest inhabitant of the fowl tribe in Allen County is the owner, by James Strong. Mr. Strong has owned it for many years and is greatly attached to it. It does everything to make its latter days pleasant. There are, of course, reasons other than those of sentiment why this goose is safe from being served up as a table delicacy.

In 1871, when William Jones left Iowa for Kansas, a friend gave him a goose which was 33 years old at the time. It was regarded as a fairly venerable bird then, but it stood the hard ship of pioneer life in Allen County with no complaint. When Newt Strong married a niece of Mr. Jones he gave them the goose. Later they moved to Iowa and left the goose with James Strong, who still has it.—Kansas City Journal.

In the Glorious Future.

"Prominent Club Woman (talking the ashes from her cigar)—Isn't this movement for man suffrage supremely ridiculous? Still, I shall have to look out for that young Kilgoburn. He's becoming decidedly effeminate these days."

Fellow Member—I shouldn't put it quite so forcibly as that. But he certainly does show signs of becoming a strong minded man.

FOOLED THE PREACHER.

A Doctor's Brother Thought Postum Was Coffee.

A wise doctor found out coffee was hurting him so he quit drinking it. He was so busy with his practice, however, that his wife had to write how he fooled his brother, a clergyman, one day at dinner. She says:

"Doctor found coffee was hurting him and decided to give Postum a trial, and we have used it now for four years with continued benefit. In fact, he is now free from the long train of ill that follow coffee drinking."

"To show how successful we are in making Postum properly, I will relate an incident. At a dinner we gave, Doctor suggested that we serve Postum instead of ordinary coffee."

"Doctor's brother, a clergyman, supposed was old-fashioned coffee and remarked as he called for his second cup, 'If you do preach against coffee I see you haven't forgotten how to make it.'"

"This goes to show that well-made Postum is as good as coffee, and the flavor and richness of good coffee, although it has an individuality all its own. A clergyman will tell you that it has none of the poisonous effect of ordinary coffee, but will correct the troubles caused by coffee. 'There's a reason.' Name furnished by Postum Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.



Give the swine ideal conditions and they will increase the profits they are returning.

When nature made the mule she forgot beauty points, but she made up on the utility points.

A stunted colt will never make so good a horse as one kept vigorously growing from the start.

If ducks are overfed, they sometimes become so fat that their legs are incapable of supporting their bodies.

The farmer who has his surplus capital invested in good horses has a draft which he can draw at any time.

The thumps in pigs are often caused by an excess of fat about the internal organs and especially around the heart.

A supply of machine oil will sometimes save wear and tear on human nerves as well as the gearing of a windmill.

The tame pigeon is one of the most profitless propositions on the farm, its use as a pot pie seldom serving to pay for its keep.

How does it make you feel to see a \$10.00 boy sow around a \$100.00 steer until the puts him out of his snug nest and takes possession herself?

The sows that are confined in farrowing pens should be provided with a yard for exercise. Many sows are lost by constipation caused by lack of exercise before farrowing.

A quarantine pen is necessary on every farm where hogs are kept and should be made tight. Any new hogs that come into the herd should be placed in it and confined until all danger is past.

Have measures and scales, learn how much difference there is in the yield of the cows, and then figure out how much the loss is in keeping a poor cow. Do not take some other man's word for it, but do it yourself, and you will be convinced.

Chow when given warm water, give more milk. They also look better and are less liable to sickness. It is safe to let a cow drink all the warm water she wants at any time, but it is not safe to let her drink all the cold water she wants. This information costs us enough so that we remember it.

The farmer who confines himself to two or three staple crops and who has not ventured beyond them, does not know the full capacity of his farm. He should try some special crops on a small area, and endeavor to have a greater variety of articles to sell. The causes of failure in some crops do not influence other kinds.

There is one thing that is badly needed in all small towns and cities, and that is a comfortable rest room for farmers' wives and daughters. I have seen women sitting around feed yard offices for hours, waiting for the men folk. It doesn't look right, gentlemen, and you shouldn't ask your good ladies to do it. The parlors of a comfortable hotel makes much better waiting rooms than feed yard offices. Iowa Home-stead.

The Tillable Land. The tillable land of the farm is that part of the farm from which comes the main revenue. For this reason the American farmer does well to give this his consideration at the very first. Since the farmer's institutions were started twenty years ago most of the work has been along the line of field crops. The director of one State Institute was asked why the institutions did not diversify their work more. He replied that the field crops were so important that till the farmers understood how to get the most out of those crops the institutions would not attempt to do much with subjects of less importance. The tillable land must have first consideration.

Careful Milking. Every milker thinks he knows how to milk, but if the cows could express their opinions they would probably estimate that a few lessons in the gentle art were not unnecessary. It is not fair treatment to sit down to a cow and tug and haul on her until she steps around in the stall and acts as if she were badly hurt. Sometimes a cow will stop eating and wait until the ordeal is over before she will resume her meal. The cow that does that is not comfortable and an uncomfortable cow will not do her best for her owner. Some men have a way of milking that so pleases the cow that she clearly shows she enjoys it. These are the men whose methods should be copied. Observing them, we see that they never shout at a cow or otherwise ill-treat her cows. They sit down quietly, take hold of the cow's teats gently, no matter how much of a hurry they may be in, and begin to draw the milk without pressing too hard, for they know they are touching a tender point; then they keep steadily at it until the last drop is out. It pays to milk carefully. Up-to-Date Farming.

Milking Machines. Now that milking machines have shown up that they can milk cows without drying them up a new claim is being made for them. The milk is drawn in a vacuum and deposited in

Michigan State News

DEPARTMENT PAYS FOR ITSELF.

State Game Warden Collects \$53,014.74 from Licenses and Fines. Game Warden Chapman of Sault Ste. Marie will go out of office with the record of having placed his department on a paying basis. The expenses for 1905 and 1906 were \$40,155.31 and the receipts \$33,140.57, leaving a balance of \$14,014.74 on the right side of the ledger. There were received from deer licenses \$31,558.50 and from fines \$1,500.25. During the two years it is estimated that about 17,000 deer were killed. In his report to the Legislature the game warden makes the point that it has been the policy to endeavor to make a record in preventing violations in preference to making a showing by a large number of arrests. The warden makes a number of recommendations for the better protection of game and fish.

REMARRY AFTER 32 YEARS.

Aged Couple Had Both Wed Since Obtaining Divorce. Divorced thirty-two years ago, Ephrus P. Cowell of San Francisco and Mrs. Emeline J. Cowell of Cleveland were remarried at the Methodist parsonage in Mount Clemens, Mr. Cowell was 18 years at the time of their first marriage and his bride 17; now they are respectively 48 and 49. Both lived in Michigan when they made their first matrimonial venture, the groom at St. Johns and the young woman at Lansing. Both married again after their divorce, but both divorced them of their partners, and recently, when they came into correspondence again, the love of their youth was rekindled, their second marriage being finally arranged.

CLARE HAS BIG BLAZE.

Destruction of Wooden Business Houses Reaches \$10,000. A \$10,000 fire swept out the old lumber yard on Fourth street, just off the main business section of Clare. Owing to high rate of insurance there only a small portion is covered by insurance. Nearly all wooden buildings have now disappeared in the business section. The losses are as follows: W. H. Eldon, warehouse, \$1,500; James Campbell, store, \$1,000; M. E. Whitney, store building and pool room, \$1,000; J. E. Smith, bakery, \$1,000; W. T. Weir, second hand store, \$800; C. W. Perry, barn, \$400; Michigan Telephone Co., \$500; Cape Electric Light Co., \$200; James Eichey, saloon and hotel, damaged, \$500.

GIRL GAVE HIM HER LOVE.

Michigan Man Borrowed Everything Else for His Wedding. In a borrowed rig and with a borrowed horse, Clyde Henderson, aged 22, of Arcadia township, took Miss Maud Fairbrother to Lapeer to marry her. He borrowed \$5 from the proprietor of the Mercantile House, saying he had lost his pocketbook. They were married at night. He called up friends to go his security at the hotel, but they refused. He left his borrowed horse and buggy and his overcoat, and with borrowed money, returned on a train for parental blessings in the afternoon. The parents of the bride, who live near Tully City, are well-to-do.

FATALITY IN AUTO-WRECK.

Grant C. Dobson of Charlotte, Struck Head First Against Pole. Grant C. Dobson, son of an automobile manufacturer of Charlotte, was fatally injured by the wreck of his 40-horse-power machine near Kalamazoo. Dobson had with him G. H. Stephens, George See, and Arthur Young. In attempting to guide the machine past a turn, Dobson lost control, and the machine struck a pole at a terrific speed. It struck head first against the pole and was hurled beneath the wreckage of the car. The other three occupants were rendered unconscious, but are not fatally hurt. Dobson sustained a fractured skull, his right leg was broken and he suffered internal injuries.

FINED FOR DRINK IN TAXI.

Discoveries Prevents Four Towns Losing Electric Light and Power. A washout nearly destroyed the large \$100,000 dam built two years ago at Shiawassee. The water was so high that it threatened to break through the concrete walls and power for Comum, Bancroft, Morrice and Perry. The washout was discovered in the west bank, where the cement work ends. A channel four feet in width was cut through when discovered by workmen. The men rushed to the dam and opened the gates, allowing the escape of the large head of water the dam was holding and saved further damage.

PLAN CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

U. of M. Professors Say Salaries Make One Necessary. While laboring men on the campus are receiving wages double and in some cases triple that of a few years ago, college professors in Ann Arbor are giving their services at the same old salaries. They are contemplating the establishment of a co-operative store similar to that conducted by the students. The students claim the plan is a money saver.

FIREMAN DIES IN SMOKE.

Was One of First to Enter Burning Detroit Store. Cadet David Muehlhoff of the Detroit fire department was suffocated to death by smoke when the wholesale notion store of A. D. Rosen & Co., 177 Jefferson avenue, was destroyed by fire to the extent of \$60,000. Muehlhoff was one of the first firemen to enter the store and was put aside when someone reported that he had come out of the building.

HOTEL BURNS; WOMAN MISSING.

Two May Be Dead in Fire Which Damaged Kalamazoo Building. Fire in the Hotel Burdick, block in Kalamazoo, damaged the hotel and destroyed two adjoining buildings, and it is feared two lives were lost. It was reported that Nora Spouse and Nannie Kane, chambermaids, were missing. Thirty-two guests in the hotel were rescued by Frank Tomlin, a hotel clerk. Robinson gave the alarm, and, groping his way through the smoke-filled corridors, guided the guests out. The damage to the hotel is estimated at \$10,000.

SURVEY FOR NEW ROAD.

Proposed Gaylord, Alpena and Western line May Connect with Boats. For the past few days surveyors have been looking over the right of way along the Gaylord, Alpena and Western railroad with a view to building a line from Alpena to Frankfort. The line will touch Hillman, Atlanta, Johannesburg, Gaylord, and a number of towns further southwest, and the western terminus will be Frankfort or Manistee. If it is Manistee, the road probably will go over the Manistee and Northwestern tracks, connecting with boats for Chicago. The capital has been arranged for and grading will begin as soon as the weather permits.

MICHIGAN LAWMAKERS.

Senate Revises Mine Measure. The State Senate Monday night voted unanimously to recall from the Governor the mining corporation bill that was rushed through both houses of the Legislature a few days before. After recalling the much-discussed bill the Senate voted to lay it on the table. Representative Lord of Wayne county will introduce another bill to restrict the mining of companies. The new bill will aim to meet the constitutional and other objections that were urged against the bill that has been recalled.

SAINTARIUM IS DESTROYED.

Gaylord Visited by Deleterious Disease, Started from Overheated Stove. Dr. A. J. Shockey's sanitarium, located on North Center street, Gaylord, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire started from an overheated stove while the attendants were at supper and was not discovered until the flames had gotten considerable headway. The building was a two-story frame with two wings, and had just recently been fitted up as a sanitarium by the owner, Mrs. W. J. Power, at considerable expense. Dr. Shockey will lose \$1,000 by fire and water and the building, which is valued at \$15,000, is also a total loss.

Brief State Happenings.

Berlin Springs Board of Trade is making an effort to obtain a flour mill at that point. The Irons House at Sault Ste. Marie was burned the other day, causing a loss of \$20,000. Although the Berlin Springs Board of Trade has been organized but sixty days, it has landed a winning lottery. It has been announced at Alma that Andrew Carnegie has agreed to fund \$25,000 to apply on its endowment fund.

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BLAST ON WARSHIP.

HUNDREDS KILLED BY MAGAZINE EXPLOSION. French Ironclad 'Jena' Blown to Pieces at Toulon—Compressed Air Torpedo, the Cause—Most Deadly Naval Disaster Since the Maine. A powder magazine on board the French battleship Jena blew up Tuesday, while the vessel was in the Marseilles dock, at Toulon, owing to the explosion of a compressed-air torpedo. It was reported that the casualties numbered from 200 to 300. There were about 250 officers and men on board the Jena at the time of the disaster, but many of them jumped into the water. The authorities declare that the victims numbered over 200.

According to cablegrams, the explosion took place during a gun drill which brought the bulk of the crew into the vicinity of the magazine. While the crew was lifting a torpedo from the magazine some defect in the compressed air apparatus caused a premature discharge. The shock of a bursting torpedo caused the almost instantaneous explosion of the entire magazine.

The members of the torpedo crew were blown into shreds. Scarcely enough of their bodies remained to make identification possible. The deck was swept by shreds of steel and sections of the decks of the wrecked compartment. Scores who escaped death in the initial blast met death in the hall of missiles.

Thirty seconds after the explosion the deck of the battleship was a mass of shattered and bleeding corpses. Here and there injured men moved feebly, but most of the victims were killed outright. Calls for help were made by the few officers left uninjured, and the surgeons began the task of giving relief to those to whom a chance for life remained.

The most of the men who perished were asleep in their bunks and hammocks between decks when the explosion came which lifted the great ship almost clear of the water and tore a huge hole in its bottom. Many of the men were killed as they slept. Others were drowned as they sought to escape to the deck by the rushing tide of water. Within a few moments the vessel had sunk to the bottom of the harbor, where it wrecked to-day.

The Jena is a modern ship. The Jena was built at Toulon and launched in 1908, having completed in 1901, so that she was one of the newest of the French war vessels. She had a displacement of 11,500 tons and an indicated horse-power of 16,500. Her length was 400 feet, beam 68 feet and draft 27 feet.

The Jena was a compressed-air torpedo ship. She was armed with two 12-inch guns, two 6-inch guns, and two 4-inch guns. She was also armed with two 12-inch torpedoes, two 6-inch torpedoes, and two 4-inch torpedoes. She was also armed with two 12-inch torpedoes, two 6-inch torpedoes, and two 4-inch torpedoes.

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
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TIME TABLE NO. 11.

Trains Run by Ninetieth Meridian or Central Standard Time, Daily except Sunday.

a. m.	p. m.	STATIONS.	p. m.	a. m.
7-00	2-30	D Fredric A	12-05	6-00

7 25	12 48	... A S R...	7 11 50	75 1
7 45	3 00	A Fayette D		
9 20		D Deward A	11 35	4 5
19 40	13 15	... M River...		
		... B L J'n...	11 18	74 2
		... C'd Lake...		
		... S'w Lake...		
		... Bl' Lake...		
10 15	12 18	... M. Road...		

10:00	10:18	... Air Road ...	11:13	14:20
10:10	10:29	... LakeH'd ...	11:03	14:00
10:40	3:42	D ALBA D	10:50	3:40
10:50		A	10:40	
11:10	13:55	... Gr River ...	11:20	13:10
11:25	14:04	... Gas Camp ...	11:11	12:50
11:35	14:10	... J'n River ...	11:06	12:40
11:40	14:13	... Wards ...	11:02	12:40
2:05	4:30	A E Jord'n D	9:50	2:20
p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown.
Trains will stop to let passengers on or off
where p. times are shown.

CLARK HAIRE, Gen. Manager.
A. D. McGER, Local Agent.